The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT the 25th INST. from London, are requested to send Boats to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

T. K. HATFIELD, Master.
At Cursetjee Pallonjee & Co. Dubash.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Edith Byrne*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk. Captain WHITEWAY will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

J. S. MOORE & Co.
Agents for the *Edith Byrne*.
Bombay, 30th April 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Mystery*, Captain H. STAR, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain STAR will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.
5th May 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Auchneagh*, Captain PROPHET, from Glasgow, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain PROPHET will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Agents for Captain PROPHET.
Bombay, 6th May 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Americana*, W. PORTS, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they came to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of Packages, after they have left the Ship's side.

All landing orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to our Office for countersignature.

MACNEE & Co.,
Agents for Captain PORTS.
Bombay, 2nd May 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Orissa*, Captain EVANS, from Clyde, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain EVANS will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.,
Agents for Captain EVANS.
Bombay, 4th May 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Fleur-de-lis*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May 1863. Agents for the Ship *Fleur-de-lis*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Edmondsbury*, Captain VARLEY, from Mauritius, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the Captain will land the same on account and at the risk of the concerned.

Captain VARLEY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Forganhall*, J. GUTHRIE, Master, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the ship's side.

All landing orders accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to us for countersignature.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.,
Agents for Captain Guthrie.

MR. FREDERIC VIX is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.
Bombay, 1st May 1863.

NOTICE.—I have this day admitted Mr. S. H. DAVID, a Partner with me, the business will, on and after this date, be carried on under the name and style of N. J. ABRAHAM & Co.

N. J. ABRAHAM.
Bombay, 29th April 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—The Executive Engineer Surat and Broach, is prepared to receive, up to the 15th May, Tenders for the repairs of all Public Buildings and other works in the Surat and Broach Collectorates; schedules showing the probable quantity of work to be done, can be obtained on application at the Executive Engineer's Office in the Ditch Bunder at Surat.

Executive Engineer's Office, Surat, 13th April 1863.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Tenth Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 20th May next, Rupees 100 per Share.

Interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.
Bombay, 16th April 1863.

HAIR DYE,

J. ROBINSON, Hair Cutter and Perfumer from Truefitts, Bond Street, London, having had great experience in hair dying, begs to offer his services to the public of Bombay, 4, Medow Street, Fort.

N.B.—Ladies and Gentlemen waited on at their own residences.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

F. BORSINI, CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, AND JEWELLER, begs to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has now removed his Establishment to No. 38, Medow Street, Fort, next door to the shop of the late firm of Peat & Co. Saddlers, where he invites an inspection of a newly arrived assortment of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery, made by the best London and Geneva makers.

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CHARGES MODERATE.
Bombay, 1st April 1863.

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THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of erecting, establishing, and maintaining, under European Management, in the New Town on the Esplanade of Bombay, A FIRST CLASS HOTEL on the scale adapted to the present times and to the requirements of the rapidly increasing and constantly shifting population of the Capital of Western India.

Hotel accommodation in Bombay is at present notoriously bad in kind, and insufficient to meet the wants of the comparatively limited number of Travellers to or from Europe who pass through the Town. Indeed, even permanent residents in Bombay—now that rents have risen so high and that the space left in the Island for building new Dwelling-houses is so limited—feel the necessity for the establishment of an Hotel in which they could enjoy, on reasonable terms, some at least of the comforts and luxuries of European life. But when, in the course of the next five years, the continual development of our trade and the completion of the system of Indian Railways has transformed Bombay, now merely the chief town of the Presidency, into the commercial and industrial capital of the whole of India, and made this port the gateway of the East for hundreds of passengers by every weekly mail, the confusion and discomfort will be overwhelming unless preparations be made to meet the pressure by the erection of an Hotel on a scale of grandeur and comfort equal to that of the Palatial Hotels which have sprung up of late years, in consequence of the immense stimulus given to travelling by Railways and Steamers, in the great Capitals of Europe and America.

The Company proposes to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the building of a New Town on the space now occupied by the Ramparts and Esplanade of the Fort of Bombay, to secure a site, unequalled for convenience of access from the landing—for the European Town, and the Railway Station, and being at the same time close to the sea, away from the sights and smells of the Native Town, and always open to the invigorating Sea breeze.

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Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Officiating Secretary, Western India Hotel Company (Limited), Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Fort.

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N. B.—Constituents at Outstations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, order-wise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount, (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

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16th April 1863.

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FOR CALCUTTA.

THE Barque ASTEROID, 472 Tons, T. S. GARDENER, Master, will sail with quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned.

HEERJEE AURUT, Agent.
Muncel Bunder, Bombay, 28th April 1863.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship JEDDO, (1,690 Tons and 450 H. P.,) Captain E. P. G. BROWNE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on THURSDAY, the 14th May, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 11th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. A. GRAINGER, Acting Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 6th May 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Monday, the 11th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-Ship SINGAPORE, (1,300 Tons and 500 H. P.,) Captain J. G. GRIBBLE, will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 14th May, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium, not in the Ship on 11th instant.

G. A. GRAINGER, Acting Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 6th May 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 13th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

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The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £16; *second-class* £11; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

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NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *visèd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned

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STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

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W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons Register, Captain MAIR, will be despatched to Surat on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 12 noon.

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Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
Below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamers Office, Bazar Gate Street.

N. B.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for first Class Passengers.

Bombay, 6th May 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, A. L. TAYLOR, Commander, will start for the above Port, on SATURDAY, 9th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.
Bombay, 6th May 1863.

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3 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
On demand	at 1s. 11½d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.	
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance so Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe ustody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Bangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
April 2nd 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
" 3	do.	2s.	0d. do.
" 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" on demand			
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11½d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2	per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	"
Do. do. 6 do.	4	"
Do. do. 12 do.	5	"

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .....
.....½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .....¼ per cent.

Hours of business.....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .....10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 2nd April 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergere, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d.	per Rp.
" 3 Do.	Do.	2s. 0d.	"
	On Demand	1s. 11½d.	"
On France 6 months' sight		frs. 2-56 cts.	"
" 3 Do.	Do.	" 2-53	"
	On Demand	" 2-50	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Deputy-Chairman.
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Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d. per Rup.
" " "	4 do.	1s.	11½d. do.
" " "	3 do.	1s.	11½d. do.
" " "	2 do.	1s.	11½d. do.
" " "	1 do.	1s.	11½d. do.
" " "	On Sight		
On Scotland	} On demand	1s.	11½d. do.
On Ireland			

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exclange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a Lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 5,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of Withdrawal no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited), Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s.	0¾d. "
" 3	do.	2s.	"
" 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	"
" 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	"
" On demand		1s. 11½d.	"
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11½d.	"
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11½d.	"

Circular Notes for those of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st April 1863. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain			3	per cent	per annum.
Do.	"	6	"	" 5	" "
Do.	"	12	"	" 6	" "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight		2s.	0d. per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4 ditto	1s.	11½d. do.
Ditto	at 3 ditto	1s.	11½d. do.
Ditto	at 2 ditto	1s.	11½d. do.
Ditto	at 1 ditto	1s.	11½d. do.
Ditto	on demand ditto	1s.	11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 6th May 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d.
" 4 months' sight		2s.	0¾d.
" 3 months' sight		2s.	
" 2 months' sight		1s.	11½d.
" 1 month's sight		1s.	11½d.
" On demand		1s.	11½d.
Circular Notes		1s.	11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 6th May 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20

CASH CREDITS.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d. per Rupee
Ditto 3	ditto.	2s.	0d. do.
Ditto 2	ditto.	1s.	11½d. do.
Ditto 1	ditto.	1s.	11½d. do.
On demand		1s.	11½d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 2nd May 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
May 6	Singapore (s)	Gribble	Hongkong 15 Apr.
	Rajah	Marshall	Aden 12 April.
	Alexandra	Pittersean	Stockholm 17 Nov
	Bussorah Merchant	Richards	Kooria Mooria 26 April.
	Sea Queen	Lloyd	Liverpool 13 Jan.
	Phlox (s)	Puddicombe	Sea.
	Mary Crocker	Stober	Mauritius 20 Mar.
	Annie Armstrong	Oliver	Sunderland 28 Nov
	Carnac (s)	Van Wullen	Surat 5 May.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Anne Armstrong*, from Sunderland.—A Seaman named John Williams died during the passage.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
May 6	Chanaral	Sharp	Havre.
	Futel Currim	Nacoda	Muscat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Singapore*, from China, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Hobener, 3 children, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Daniells, 2 children, and servant; Mr. Miller; Mr. Kip; Mr. Farnham; Mr. and Mrs. Medhurst, infant, and European servants; Mr. Davison; Mrs. Carter; Mr. Fenzi; Captain and Mrs. Eales, infant, and 3 servants; Mr. Nowrojee, and servant; Mr. Tamooljee, and servant; Mr. H. Eduljee; Mr. B. Framjee, and 3 servants; Mr. R. Nanjeebhoy; Mr. A. Allibhoy; Mr. F. Rustomjee; Mr. Nowrawalla; Baboo G., Mrs. and Master Dutt, 2 children; Mr. Dholla: Mr. Horewalla; Mr. Cunanee, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzon, and servant; Mr. Mair, and servant; Dr. Foulnton; Dr. McNeill and Mr. Grimes; and Mr. Zapp.

Per Ship *Bussorah Merchant*, from Kooria Mooria.—Mrs. Richards; Mr. J. Ord; and 64 natives.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—Mr. J. Farrow; Mr. J. Macfarlane; Captain Clark; and 150 natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Boldon Lass*, for Liverpool.
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Bombay*, for Galle and Melbourne.
Ship *Africana*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Pharamond*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 6TH MAY 1863.

Prince Consort.—60 bales Cotton, 211 cwt., Courjee Ludha.

Wellington.—39 casks Jingilly Oil, 160½ cwt., Sewmoorji Anapoory; 100 Hds. Jingilly Oil, 384 cwt. 2 qr. 25 lbs. Mungesh Pandoorung; 950 bags Surseeed, 1,425 cwts. Fernandino.

Pride of the Ocean.—1 case Old Wearing Apparels; 1 case Indian Oilmanstores, Jewanjee Eduljee Sons and Co.

Excelsior.—8 boxes Country Oilmanstores W. Nicol and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. Tyebjee & Co. *For Liverpool.*

Wasp.—35 bales Hemp, 175 cwt., Gunsy Tickum.

Tudor.—3 bales Cotton, 10¼ cwt., Killick Nixon and Co.; 55 bales Cotton, 1923 Jeatha Pungoo.

Lillies.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Luckmedas Gopaldass; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

Frenchman.—55 bales Cotton, 192¼ cwt., Cullianjee Magjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. Byramjee & Co.

Anna Dorothea.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Comber, Sons and Co.

Feronia.—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy; 160 bales Cotton, 570 cwt., N. Cama and Co.; 14 bales Cottou, 49 cwt., Lookmonjee Keecabhoy.

Etna.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Bomonjee and Cursetjee Framjee; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Souza Pinto and Co.; 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Goculdass Lillahdur; 104 bales Cottcn, 364 cwt., Kessowjee Chuttoor.

General Neil.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Berbice.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Morarjee Mooljee; 750 bundles Linseed, 375 cwt., Pestonjee Bazonjee and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dadabhoy Hormusjee.

Glenalva.—26 bales Cotton, 91 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Hurjee Dewjee; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., R. Bursts and Co.; 1,000 bundles Surseeed, 500 cwt., Samjee Hemraz.

Recorder.—150 bales Cotton, 1,525 cwt., Jaynaron Dhunraz; 50 bales Wool. 150 cwt., Jewraz Ramdass.

Duke of Wellington.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co.; 8 bales Cotton, 28 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.; 240 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., Ruttonjee Roopjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Muthocradass Vusunjee.

South Carolina.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Comber, Son and Co.; 150 bundles Hemp, 131 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Canjee Hemraz.

Culloden.—800 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur; 1,000 bags Linseed, 1,750 cwt., Chuttoorbhoy Nursy; 175 bags Surseeeed, 262½ cwt., Khuttow Walljee; 100 bags Jingillyseed, 165 cwt.; 190 bags Surseeeed. 285 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall; 100 bales Rags, 360 cwt, Ruttonsy Ludha.

Peter Maxwell.—1,024 bundles Surseeeed, 312 cwt.; 476 bundles Linseed, 238 cwt., Malljee Sewjee; 801 bags Surseeeed, 451¼ cwt., Kessowjee Arjoon.

Tim Whiffler.—600 bags Surseeeed, 900 cwt., Veeralall Lullloobhoy 600 bags Surseeeed, 900 cwt., Cowasjee Jehangirjee.

Duncairn.—20 bales Wool, 60 cwt., Cullianjee Ludha.

Africana.—1,000 bags Rapeseed, 1,500 cwt., Runchord Megjee.

Pharamond.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Jairam Ramdass; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Lalljee Davidass; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Muncherjee Pestonjee; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Muncherjee Burjorjee.

Boldon Lass.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

Otago.—125 bales Wool, 375 cwt., Fernandise.

Broughton Hall.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Pemabhoy Hemabhoy; 374 bags Linseed, 654½ cwt., Jairam Viersam.

Almora.—101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee; 81 bales Cotton, 243 cwt., Mooljee Jeatha; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur.

Tiger.—32 bales Cotton, 111 cwt., Framjee Sands and Co.

Henry Ferney.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., S. Bell and Co.

Ambross.—600 bags Surseeeed, 900 cwt., Cowasjee Jehangirjee; 800 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Dhunjee Virjee.

Rowena.—1,140 bags Surseeeed, 1,710 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

May Queen.—210 bales Cotton, 733 cwt., Sudasew Marteen; 15 bales Cotton, 52½ cwt., Roocajee Jalaram; 51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Vulubdass Khimchund; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Courjee Ludha.

Gertrude.—550 bales Cotton, 1,900 cwt., Pemabhoy Hemabhoy.

Bilooches.—135 bags Rags, 472½ cwt., Ruttonsy Ludha.

Baselaw.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Fazulbhoy Remtoola Noormomud; 101 bags Surseeeed, 141½ cwt., Kessowjee Arjoon; 300 bags Surseeeed, 450 cwt., Hurjee Jeatsy; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Megjee Herjee; 150 bales 525 cwt., Ramjee Jewraz.

For Havre.

Pudsey Dawson.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., B. H. Cama.

For Melbourne.

Steamer *Bombay.*—1 box Tea, 18 lbs., W. Turner; 1 package Pictures, Jamsetjee Merwanjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *United Service.*—68 packages Bysabole, 40 cwt., Samjee Munjee; 8 bundles E. Teeth, 5 cwt. 3qr. 3 lbs,, Fazul Momud Dama; 26 bundles Fishmaws, 8 cwt. 0 qr. 14 lbs., Momudbhoy and Fazulbhoy; 120 pchages Byasbole, 96 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lbs., Narjee Canjee; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, H. M. Ommajee's Sons; 17½ chests M. Opium, 136 lbs. each, Pemabhoy Hemchund; 67 bundles Fishmawe, 21 cwt.; 63 bundles Sharkfins, 20 cwt., Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *United Service.*—25 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs, each, Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Pemabhoy Hemchund.

For Singapore.

Steamer *United Service.*—3 packages Sundries, Lullooblioy Moolchund.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Robinson	... Bombay.
*246	Aacland, (paddle)	... ... Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... ... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Carew	... ... Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop),	... ...
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	... Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selby	... ... River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Teollope	... Bombay.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Etheridge	... Kurrachee.
*1023	Dalhousie, (screw),	... ... Bombay.
*387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,)	... ... Bombay.
*225	Euphrates,	... ... Bombay.
*495	Falkland, 12 (corvette)	... ...

Tallow unaltered.
Wheat steady.
Cotton nearly half penny higher, closing firm.
Yarn fully half penny higher.
Shirtings three pence higher.

COLOMBO, *2nd May*, 12 A.M.

Steamer *Pearl* anchored from Madras.

GALLE, *4th May*, 11-20 P.M.

Steamer *Forbin* with steamer *Japan* in tow sailed for Bombay.

GALLE, *6th May*, 6-45 A.M.

Steamer *Bengal* anchored from Suez.

GALLE, *6th May*.

Steamer *Emeu* sailed for China.

LATEST CHINA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

(*Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.*)

VIA KEDGEREE, HONGKONG, *18th April* 1863.

Patna, dlrs. 627. Market dull.
Malwa, dlrs. 690. Market dull.
Bills, Rs. 242 per dlrs. 100.

MADRAS.

6th May, 1863.

Securities, Five and a half, sixteen and a half to three quarters premium.
Fives, seven and a half premium.
Fours, two and three-eighth discount.
Document Bills, two shillings one and one-eighth penny.
Freight, dead weight, thirty shillings.
Cotton, eighty shillings.
Interest on loans, ten per cent.
Money market, considerable pressure in money market.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings seven pounds, rupees eight twelve to rupees nine.
Number forty, Mule Twist, good seconds per bundle rupees seven and two annas.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer *Singapore*, Captain Gribble, with dates Hongkong 15th, Singapore 23rd, Penang 25th April, and Galle 1st instant, arrived in our harbour yesterday morning.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Per P. and O. Co's steamer *Singapore*, from China, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Hubener, 3 children, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Daniells, 2 children, and servant; Mr. Miller; Mr. Kip; Mr. Farnham; Mr. and Mrs. Medhurst, infant, and European servants; Mr. Davison; Mr. Carter; Mr. Fearon; Captain and Mrs. Eales, infant, and 3 servants; Mr. Nowrojee, and servant; Mr. Tamooljee, and servant; Mr. H. Eduljee; Mr. B. Framjee, and 3 servants; Mr. R. Nanjeebhoy; Mr. A. Allibhoy; Mr. F. Rustomjee; Mr. Nooravalla; Baboo G., Mrs. and Master Dutt, 2 children; Mr. Dholla; Mr. Horewalla; Mr. Cunanee, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Mackennon, and servant; Mr. Mair, and servant; Dr. Foulston; Dr. McNeill; Mr. Grimes; and Mr. Zapp.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*From the Overland China Mail, April* 15.)

THE news of the fortnight are not eventful, nor, on the whole, are they unsatisfactory. At Peking, every thing appears to be quiet. Sir Frederick Bruce's administration of British affairs continues to be marked by great ability and foresight, and is such as to command the respect of all who have the interests of sound foreign relations at heart. The policy Sir Frederick's policy are certainly to the effect that he gives very great consideration to the interests and claims of the Chinese, and that he turns a comparatively deaf ear to various demands made by his own countrymen; but it is beginning to appear that, with some minor exceptions, the desires of foreigners that have lately been submitted to his consideration are such as it would be unwise to grant, in the prospect of interests of foreigners themselves. There is perhaps ever a time in the history of our relations with the Chinese Empire so fertile with temptations to the taking of false and dangerous steps in general diplomacy, and the best thinkers in this part of the East are decidedly under the impression that Sir F. Bruce is not only fully alive to this fact but quite equal to the diplomatic position in which he is placed, and possessing an intelligent appreciation of present difficulties, as well as of those likely to arise from an imperfect understanding of existing relations.

From Tien-tsin, we learn that H. M.'s Consul, Mr. Gibson, who was wounded in an affray with the Nyen-fei rebels, reported in our last Summary of News, is out of danger, although still suffering from the wound in his head. The rebels have been driven off from the vicinity of the settlement; their presence had a depressing effect upon the trade of the port.

From the other Northern Ports (New-Chwang and Chefoo) we have no news.

No reports have yet reached us as to Admiral Kuper's doings in Japan; there are not wanting indications of a desire to temporise, on the part of the Japanese, but nothing is known sufficiently definite to allay the general anxiety as to what attitude they mean to adopt, and what securities for their future good behaviour our Minister means to require, in the event of their showing a treat with peace fully. In the meantime everything is quiet; the secession of nobles from Yedo still continues, and it cannot be concealed that some grave design is shrouded under that extraordinary proceeding. Two documents, purporting to be translations of native papers, were published in our last issue; they are believed to be genuine productions, and the opinions to be formed from perusing them are unfavourable to the position of American political agents in this portion of the East. The steamer *Fiery Cross*, recently purchased by the Japanese government from a foreign firm here, has been lost in a typhoong in the Inland Sea.

From Shanghae, we have been expecting intelligence as the success of an expedition of disciplined Chinese which was sent some time ago to the relief of Fooshan, known to be invested by the Rebels. Nothing decisive has yet occurred; the expedition expended all their ammunition, and were prevented from further action by the want of "bridges,"—a want already, on two occasions, disastrous to the Imperial arms, at Tait-tsan and Shaou-hsing. Major Gordon, now in full command of the disciplined contingent, has proceeded with a strong reinforcement of men and additional supplies of ammunition; it is to be hoped that he will bring the tardy operation to a speedy conclusion. "The Sunkiang garrison," which is another name for what used to be the "Ward Force," is in a most unsatisfactory state. By every account, the Chinese troops have always greatly preferred the rule of foreign officers; regular pay and mild discipline naturally brought the force into favour among Chinamen willing to accept military service; the superiority of foreign drill was also evident to the troops that were subject to it, and it is likely enough that the active, hard-working foreign officer favourably contrasted with the dull and selfish mandarin destitute alike of the physical courage to leave his men to the breach, or the moral courage to refrain from peculation. Be that as it may, the rule of Chinese commanders is eagerly deprecated by the disciplined troops, and that of foreigners is earnestly appreciated and approved of. The consequence is, that little outbreaks, which might easily become serious, are of frequent occurrence, being provoked by the inequality of discipline exercised by the foreign and the native officer. The last outbreak, about two weeks ago, was caused by two men having been decapitated for looting a shop, they having already been punished for the offence by one of the foreign officers; the timid Chinese officials seemed to admit the dangerous nature of their course of action, for they caused the men to be decapitated at midnight; these things are a fruitful source of mutiny and desertion, and form a rock ahead in the prospect of "the Sunkiang garrison." Consul Medhurst has retied from office at Shanghae on a year's leave of absence, and been succeeded by Consul Harvey from Ningpo. Mr. Medhurst quits Shanghae greatly respected, both by those who enjoyed his administration of affairs, and by men of every nation.

Some consternation has been caused among the English community there by the following despatches which have just been made public, bearing upon the tenure of land, the jurisdiction over Chinese in the foreign settlement, and the taxation of Opium after it leaves the hands of the foreign merchant:—

PEKING, *8th September* 1862.

SIR,—With reference to your letter on the proposals made for the management of Shanghae, I have to observe that there is great misapprehension of the position of these so-called foreign concessions.

The British concession at Shanghae was neither a transfer nor lease of the land in question to the British Crown. It was simply an agreement that British subjects should be allowed to acquire land for their personal accommodation within certain space, in order that they might have the advantage of living together.

The land so acquired remains Chinese territory, it is subject to the land tax, and, if the jurisdiction of the Chinese government over it is denied, it is denied because, in China, it was deemed essential for the security of British trade that the person and establishment of the trader should be secured from molestation.

But the character of the concession has been entirely altered by the acts of the foreigners themselves. Instead of being a foreign settlement, it has become a Chinese city, in which a few foreigners reside amidst a large Chinese population. The security and comfort which were supposed to be derived from isolating the foreign community have been sacrificed, and land has been acquired, not for the legitimate purpose of accommodating foreigners, but in order to build on it Chinese houses, which are tenanted by Chinese at high rents, attracted by the protection our bayonets afford, and by immunity from their natural authorities.

This system it is proposed to extend as far as it may suit the interest or convenience of parties on the spot; and it appears that the Chinese population so collected is to be ex-territorialised as well as the land they occupy. The Chinese governor is to be deprived of his power of dealing with them, they are to be taxed for municipal purposes, and his interference is to be limited to judging and punishing them in cases which the foreign head of the nation to which the owner of the property occupied belongs permits to be brought before his tribunal.

The consummation of this system is to be the erection of Shanghae into a free port, with a mixed consular and municipal government under the joint protectorate of the treaty powers.

It is my duty to remind you that the Chinese government has never formally abandoned its rights over its own subjects nor has Her Majesty's government ever claimed or expressed any desire to exercise a protectorate over them. The only case in which, consistently with the principles laid down for the guidance of Her Majesty's authorities in this country, the Consul has a right to interfere, is, where the Chinese is in the employ of a British firm, and where there is reason for believing that the arrest of the Chinese servant is an outrage through him on his employer. But it is the interests of the British subject, and not the Chinaman, which are protected.

I do not understand what interest Her Majesty's government has in lending itself to a system which is unjustifiable in principle, which would be attended with endless embarrassment and responsibility, and which the Chinese government would never submit to willingly. Great Britain has no interest except in providing a secure place for British trading establishments; and whatever inconveniences may arise from the conversion of the settlement into a Chinese town, I do not think that Her Majesty's government will be induced to seek a remedy for them, by extending its jurisdiction over a large section of the Chinese population. Because we protect Shanghae from falling a prey to a horde of brigands, it does not follow that we are prepared to interfere with the natural relation of the Chinese to their own government.

I must impress upon you most strongly the importance of not lending yourself to any proposal which will lead, however indirectly, to such serious alterations in our position in China, as are evidently contemplated by some of the residents at Shanghae.

I am convinced that Her Majesty's government would wish to see the limits of the so-called concession reduced, so as to exclude the Chinese, rather than extended, so as to embrace a greater number of them. Our interests in China are trade, and pacific relations with the authorities, and I know no more fertile source of mis-understanding than the collection of Chinese within our limits. This is not a question which affects Shanghae alone; it affects our relations with the whole Chinese empire; and, considering the effect of our example, it is of the utmost importance that we should take no step which cannot be defended upon sound international principle.

I request you to re-consider the land regulations with reference to the principles laid down in this despatch.—I am, &c., F. W. A. BRUCE.

Extracts.

PEKING, *22nd January* 1863.

"I wish you to understand that by treaty we have no right to interfere between the Chinese people and their authorities; that the words 'Sanctity of the British Concession' have no meaning; and that we have no power to compel the Chinese, who live within the so-termed concession, to pay any tax for local purposes except through and with the consent of their own authorities. I am inclined to think that the whole system at Shanghae is a mistake; that the police arrangements of the Chinese within the lines would be more efficiently and more economically done through themselves than it is done by Europeans, and that our management is both extravagant and oppressive.

"I beg you also to remember, that what is done in a military point of view is for the defence of the settlement, and that H. M.'s government has a right to expect that any charges for that purpose will take the precedence of local improvements which, under other circumstances, might be desirable. If the Chinese are taxed for local purposes to the utmost, it only proves, as I said above, that the system is a bad one.

"If the assistance given at Shanghae entitles us to a voice in the matter of taxes, no distinction ought to be made between the people in the settlement and those in the city. There ought to be no difference made in favour of the settlement; in fact, the accumulation of Chinese there is a great misfortune, and would make neutrality impossible, should the government wish to leave Shanghae to take its chance. It is a great source of danger and insecurity to our interests; and by ignoring the jurisdiction of the Chinese government over the inhabitants, we release it from any claim under the treaty in case of incendiary fires, &c. That is a point not sufficiently borne in mind by the community."

PEKING, *3rd July* 1862.

SIR,—In reply to your despatch No. 130, respecting the projected new tax on Opium, you will state to the Tsungli Yamun, in as friendly a manner as he likes with the article when in the hands of the Chinese purchaser. But that on payment of the Customs dues, the British merchant is entitled to deliver it without further formality to the Chinese purchaser. It appears to me that the Chinese may levy any excise duty on Opium they like, and there is no article that may be more legitimately taxed to meet the pressing wants of the state.

The same observation applies to native products: when in the hands of the Chinese, the authorities may tax them as the please.—I am, &c.,

F. W. A. BRUCE.

PEKING, *5th November* 1862.

SIR,—In reply to your despatch No. 148, requesting my advice as to the proposals made by the Taotai for the taxation of Chinese subjects within the limits of the so-called British concession, I have to observe, that there is nothing in the treaties which warrants me in interfering in any way in such questions. The Taoutai is entitled to levy taxes as he pleases, and, as long as he merely seeks to impose taxes on persons resident in the concession, which are paid by those living in city and suburb, I see no reason for objecting to it, at a time when it is our interest as well as that of the Chinese, that the Government should not be deprived of its resources.

A heavy responsibility will rest on the Consul of any port, should his action in such matters lead to the disbanding or mutiny of the highly-paid force under foreign officers, which the Chinese have embodied by our advice.—I am, &c.,

F. W. A. BRUCE.

(True copies and extracts.)

W. H. MEDHURST.

From Hankow, there is little news of importance; the weather has been unsettled. The tea season will commence soon; teas are expected to arrive in the middle of May, a week or two earlier than last year. There will likely be a further decrease in the quantity of tea that goes to Canton, as it was clearly proved last season that it entailed a loss to send teas to Canton from the Kioo provinces.

Kiukiang continues to prosper, its reputation for game, however, is falling off. Deer are still occasionally seen in the neighbourhood, but the feathered tribes are somewhat scarce. On the 21st ultimo, an armed party of fifty men attacked a Cantonese hong there, and plundered it of four chests of opium and 1,000 taels of silver. The men are supposed to be discharged imperialist soldiers from Nganking.

The accounts from Ningpo are not very encouraging; no progress has been reported against the Taepings since the capture of Shaou-hsing. The Franco-Chinese troops are said to be too much given to general looting, —a practice that will eventually bring disgrace if not disaster, upon foreign arms.

From the other ports on the coast we have no intelligence.

At Manila, matters go on smoothly. A government decree has lately been published, according to foreigners all the privileges enjoyed by natural born subjects of the Spanish crown. The *Diario* has lately come out with several articles acknowledging the great benefit occuring from foreign commerce and enterprise, and recommending the nourishment of foreign trade. Our usual correspondence will be found below.

From Canton there is no news.

A daring and successful attack by pirates upon the British schooner *Japonica*, was reported as having occurred near Namquan harbour; it resulted in the death of the Captain and five of his men; the chief mate and two others escaped by concealing themselves below; the pirates having plundered and abandoned the vessel, the mate and others got ashore and reported the matter to H. M. Consul at Fuhchau, and the gunboat *Staunch* proceeded to the vessel's assistance. The ship *Boanerges* left Hongkong for San Francisco on the 1st instant; three days afterwards she returned damaged to harbour, reporting having come into collision with the ship *Anglo-Indian*, bound from Fuhchau to Sydney. Justice Ball was sworn is as Acting Chief Justice of the Colony on the 2nd instant: he is succeeded in the Court of summary jurisdiction by Mr. C. C. Whyte. The second officer and seven men belonging to the shipwrecked American ship *Hotspur* were brought on from Saigon in a British brig *Offor* on the 8th instant; they had reached that port after being twenty-seven days in an open boat. The third and missing boat, in which were the Captain and passengers, has also reached the shore in safety, but Mrs Abbe, one of the passengers, has since died of dysentery.

DARING PIRACY.—We have again to report a daring and successful attack by pirates on the Coast upon a European vessel. The British schooner *Japonica*, while dropping down from Namquan harbour, was attacked, and after a desperate resistance, in which all her gunpowder was expended, was boarded by the pirates. The struggle was continued on deck, where at one time twelve of the pirates were lying dead; but ultimately the crew were overpowered, and the Captain and five of his men were killed and thrown overboard. The chief mate and two others escaped by concealing themselves below. The pirates, after plundering the schooner of everything of value, seem to have left her, and the mate applied to Fuhchau for assistance. At the end of eight days, H. M. gunboat *Staunch* arrived to her aid, and sent on board some men to assist in bringing the vessel to Hongkong, where she arrived this morning.

THE "HOTSPUR'S" BOATS.—The second officer and seven men of the American ship *Hotspur* have arrived here by the British brig *Offor*, from Saigon, which they reached on the 16th ultimo, after being twenty-seven days in an open boat. They parted company with the other boats in a heavy squall off Point Turon, and steered to the westward until they made the land at Cape Pattaran. There they were take on by the natives and kept prisoners for seven days, when they at length succeeded in making their escape and managed to reach Saigon.

THE "HOTSPUR'S THIRD BOAT ARRIVED SAFELY.—By the Siamese steamer *Viscount Canning*, from Bangkok, the Captain of the American ship *Hotspur* and the following passengers who had put to sea in his boat, viz., Mrs. Eastlack and boy, Mrs Abbe's two children, Mr Easton, and two Chinese servants, arrived in Hongkong last night. The boat had been nine days at sea when it was picked up by a junk, which reached Bangkok thirteen days afterwards; poor Mrs. Abbe died on the voyage up, but the others are doing well after their great hardships. The crew shipped off in different vessels from Bangkok. It is gratifying to report the safe arrival of the last of the three boats, which contained, together, all the souls who left Hongkong in the illfated *Hotspur*.

MANILA.

MANILA, *8th April* 1863.

CAPTAIN AIKENHEAD, of the British ship *Agricola* from Cardiff and Basilan with coals, died on the 27th ultimo, two days after arrival, of brain fever brought on by a sun-stroke suffered at sea, and is succeeded in the command by his mate, Mr. McLeod.

By letters from Antique, in the Island of Panay, we have received intelligence that, on the 5th ultimo, fourteen shocks of earthquake were felt between 6 and 12 P.M., the force of which was such that the church bells tolled of themselves; and that on the following day two more shocks were experienced at 9 A.M. It is to be hoped that Manila will not be visited by these alarming phenomena during this season, as the S.W. monsoon appears to have already set in, and heavy rains have fallen.

On the 31st, the Spanish ship *Margarita* arrived from Spain with H. E. the Regal Commissioner of Administration, D. Patricion de la Escosura, and his numerous suite, on board. His Excellency's ostensible mission is to work a thorough reform in the administrative departments of the colony.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

(*From Charles Jameson's Circular.*)

I BEG to acquaint you of the state of the Opium market since my last issue of the 20th ultimo, and the present estimated stock on hand. Holders in general have been anxious to realize, particularly owing to the further advances in Exchange favouring remittances. There has been only a small amount of business done, and very few cash sales have been effected, the deliveries being confined mostly to shipments for the Northern Ports.

PATNA.—Varied but little up to the arrival of the third sale per steamer *Reiver*, being quoted at 645 dlrs. to 650 dlrs. per chest; since which time it has declined, and is now quoted at 635 dlrs.

BENDRES.—Has ranged about 15 dlrs. to 20 dlrs. below Patna, the demand being moderate. This day's rates are 615 dlrs. per chest.

MALWA.—A very small amount of business has been done, few buyers appearing in the market, and those principally negociating against bills. Prices are this day quoted at 695 dlrs. to 690 dlrs. per chest for cash, against 710 dlrs. as last advised.

TURKEY.—A few sales are reported at 575 dlrs. to 580 dlrs. per picul.

	Patna.	*Benares.*	*Malwa.*
Estimated Stock on 30th March.....	895	545	1,433
Imported per str. *Reiver* and *Norna*, about	1,557	1,034	877
	2,452	1,579	2,310
Exports, &c. &c.	560	350	1,308
Estimated stock, 13th April, 1863....	1,892	1,229	1,002

LAW CASE.

SHORT DELIVERY OF OPIUM.

(*From the North China Herald, April* 4.)

CONSULAR COURT, SHANGHAI.

26th March 1863.

(BEFORE W. MEDHURST, ESQ., CONSUL.)

Cama & Co. *versus* Agent of P. & O. Company.

THIS action was brought by plaintiffs to recover Tls. 159.98. the value of 45½ kegs of Malwa Opium short delivered on 354 chests shipped per *Ganges* to Shanghai.

Mr. Lawrance appeared for plaintiffs.

Mr. Cooper for defendants.

Defendants pleaded not indebted.

Mr. Lawrance, after stating the purpose for which the action was brought, said it was usual for the Captain of the opium receiving-ships to examine the opium, directly it arrived on board, together with an officer in the P. & Co.'s service, and if it were found correct, delivery was taken. In this case the chests were examined, and it was found that out of 354 whole and 3 half-chests, 10 were more or less damaged to the amount claimed. He would hand in a certificate to that effect signed by Mr. Pilbro, an officer of the *Ganges*. The question would turn upon the instructions of the Bill of Lading. The Company denied their liability on the strength of a clause in it to this effect:—"The Company will not be answerable for deficiency in the weight of opium in any chest, unless it exceeds 10 lbs., and then only if the chest bears external evidence of being damaged or broken, and has been covered with double gunny." The question was, whether the Company had the legal right to insert such a clause. If they had, 9 lbs. out of every chest might be short and the deficiency in the entire shipment would be most serious. The Company might also state that they were not public carriers; but it was well known that they were so, in fact.

D. Pestonjee, representing the firm of Cama & Co., said.—On the arrival of the *Ganges*, the opium she brought for us was transhipped to the *Ariel*. Ten chests were found broken, as per list handed in (B). They were examined in presence of an officer of the *Ganges*.

Mr. Cooper here objected that the statement of this officer could not be taken as evidence against the defendants, and begged that a note might be taken of the objection; which was done.

D. Pestonjee resumed.—The certificate signed by this officer was sent me by the Captain of the *Ariel*. I acquainted Mr. Warden. I showed Mr. Warden the certificate (B). He did not dispute its correctness; but refuse to give compensation on account of the clause in the Bill of Lading. I have had consignments of opium by other ships. I have a similar case of loss now by the *Reiver*. The clause in this instance is signed by the Captain of the receiving ship. I have had other cases in which the certificate was signed by officers of the P. & O. Company. If many such cases occurred, in which the Company refused to make compensation, the loss would be a most serious one, amounting to a large sum. My object in pressing this claim is to know what rule to be guided by in future. In the other cases of the ships I have referred to, there was no similar clause in the Bills of Lading. Some of the marks on the certificate do not agree with the Bill of Lading, which is accounted for by an endorsement on the latter.

To Mr. Cooper.—I am manager of firm of Cama & Co. My only proof of the shipment of the opium is the Bill of Lading. Two shipments came up together. Bill of Lading A is the one containing the marks of the damaged chests. Bill of Lading B is of 50 other chests per same steamer. I don't know that it contains any of the chests alluded to in the certificate B. The mistake in the Bill of Lading was only in the marks and numbers, not in the quantity. I don't know the total number of cases stowed in the ship's meat. The number is always marked on the lid of each chest. Mr. Pilbro would only know the deficiency in the number by the discrepancy between the contents and the number marked on the lid. There would be a little over-plus of opium in each chest to make the number of kegs shipped. The number is always written on the lid in India. Sometimes the number of kegs will differ from the number on the lid. The quantity delivered might have been the quantity shipped.

To Court.—I did not see the certificate written, but I saw it signed. Mr. Oliver found out the number of kegs short through the number marked on the lid. Sometimes the contents of a chest may fall short of the entry on the lid by a keg or so; but they almost always agree. All the chests we counted were broken. All had been covered with double gunny. All the round chests of the same consignment were found correct.

To Mr. Cooper.—Chinaman are addicted to theft. The opium could not have been stolen in transit from the steamer to the opium ship. They are transhipped in our lighters. The broken chests came by themselves. I saw them come. The marks on the lids as to contents are taken as a certain criterion. If the contents fall short I have to pay the difference. I have paid several times; but the house has not charged me of late, as the difference has been too much. I consider myself responsible to Messrs. Cama & Co. for every keg of opium short in an unbroken chest.

To Court.—A keg weighs about ten taels. The gunny round the broken chests was torn, and in many cases, sown up by the ship's twine. The number of kegs contained in a chest varies from 140 to 170; but Malwa is always made up to the same weight.

The case here closed for the plaintiffs.

No witnesses were produced for the defence, but Mr. Cooper, in addressing the Court, said the Bill of Lading spoke of the weights, contents and value of the shipment as unknown. The construction to be put on this was, that the *onus* of proof lay with defendants, as to the condition and contents of shipments. It lay, therefore, on the plaintiff to show that the contents of the chests of opium put on board had been given as to what the e contents were. It was quite consistent with the evidence to suppose that there had been no abstraction. If the Court thought otherwise, he should ask for an adjournment till the arrival of the steamer for the production of further evidence. The P. & O. Company knew that the marks on the lid of the opium chests were no criterion as to their contents, and the clause refusing to be responsible for any deficiency under 10 lbs. on a chest, had reference partially to this and partially to the danger of theft from damaged cases by Chinamen.

Mr. Lawrance objected to the adjournment. He could not see what evidence the Captain of the *Ganges* could give to upset DesLandes' evidence as to the certificate having been signed by an Officer of the P & O. Co's service. The defence was certainly the shabbiest he had ever heard. Every custom had been complied with: the third officer of the vessel had accompanied the chests to the receiving ship, had examined them, and had signed a certificate admitting the deficiency in their contents. He contended that it did not lie with his clients to produce further proof that the opium was shipped short. Captain DesLandes' evidence was reliable, that, as a rule, the number marked on the outside of the chests could be taken as proof of the contents. The Company relied on the clause in their Bills of Lading which had been quoted, to upset plaintiff's claim. But at that rate, they might allow 9lbs. to be abstracted from every chest they conveyed, and not be liable to make good the deficiency. It was contrary to public policy that such a clause should be held valid. A decision arrived at by the Court at home in the case of the Great Western Railway Company had that, although Carrying Companies certainly had power to make contracts, such must be fair and reasonable. He held that this clause was not fair and reasonable; and that there was sufficient *prima facie* evidence as to the deficiency, to make the Company liable. It was necessary to adjourn, as Captain Wilkinson could give no evidence affecting this latter point.

Mr. Cooper briefly replied, in reference to the power of Carrying Companies to insert contracts in their Bills of Lading, denying that the case quoted by Mr. Lawrance made against his clients.

The Court held that there was proof of damage to the Opium chests, and the certificate was proof of deficiency in their contents. Unless the P. & O Company were prepared to give proof that this damage did not occur, the Court could not allow the clause in the Bill of Lading to over-ride their liability.

Mr. Cooper here again urged his objection about the evidence of the third officer of the *Ganges* could not commit the Company to a course contrary to that laid down by them in their Bills of Lading; and after some further discussion, the Court consented to an adjournment till the arrival of the *Ganges*, to enable Mr. Pilbro to be brought forward as evidence.

LOCAL.

THE mails for Kurrachee, Scinde, Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussora, per steamer *Coringa*, will be closed on Saturday next, the 9th instant, at five o'clock P.M.

PRINCE OF WALES FETE.—A meeting of certain members of our Portuguese fellow-subjects residing at Mazagon and Matarpacady, in the hall of the printing office of Mr. Luis Maria de Souza, on the occasion of the illumination in honor of the marriage of their Highnesses Prince and Princess of Wales. Present—Messrs. Luis Maria de Souza, Vicente Luis da Silva, Antonio Cyrillo Pereira, Joze Antonio dos Viveiros, Gabriel Duarte, Joao Domingos Pereira, Luis Correa de Silva, Joao Joze Mendonca, Gregorio Monterio, Joao Vicente Lobo, Dr. Joao Narciso Meendinca, Joze Machado, Constantio Mascarenhas, Joao Antonio Rodrigues, Joao Henrique Siqueira, Clemente Juhao de Abreo, and several others.

1ST RESOLUTION.—Gladdened with the merry tidings of the wedding of His Highness Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, this meeting pretending to represent the Portuguese community of this city, offers to her most gracious majesty Queen Victoria, with due submission and reverence their genuine sentiments of loyalty, and their cordial congratulations for the happy event.

SECOND RESOLUTION.—That the congratulations expressed in the last resolution be submitted to His Excellency Sir Henry Bartle Frere, who so worthily represents her majesty the Queen in these her ultra-marine possessions.

PRINCE OF WALES FETE.—We have much pleasure in publishing the following correspondence, which will speak for itself:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Working Committee of the fête in honor of the marriage of H. R Highness the Prince of Wales, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,—In forwarding a sum of Rupees five thousand and five hundred, I beg to request that your Committee will be good enough to appropriate it in the following manner on the day appointed for the fête in honor of the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, namely:—

1. A sum of Rupees five hundred to be applied in providing a suit of clothes to the inmates of the, David Sassoon Institute.

2. To provide a suit of clothes to such Europeans in the Island of Bombay as may be in a destitute state.

3. To procure the release of such unfortunate debtors as have been imprisoned in the Jail under decrees of the Small Cause Court for debts under *one hundred Rupees.*

I do not wish to say what portion of the remaining sum of Rupees five thousand is to be applied to each of the two latter purposes, but leave these details entirely to the discretion of your Committee.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE.

Bombay, 29th April 1863.

Bombay, 5th May 1863.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, Esq., Bombay,

SIR,—I have been desired by the Working Committee of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' fête, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of their address, dated the 29th ultimo, placing at their disposal the sum of Rupees 5,500, for appropriation in the manner therein indicated, on the auspicious occasion of the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

In reply, the Committee have desired me to convey to you the expression of their cordial thanks for your liberal contribution; and to state that they have already carried out in part your philanthropic intentions. They have released from the County Jail 62 debtors, incarcerated for debts under 100 Rupees, amounting in all to the sum of Rupees 2,891-7-9; they have forwarded the sum of Rupees 500 to the Secretary to the David Sassoon Reformatory Institution, to provide clothing for the inmates of that Institution, and they have sent (as desired in your letter of the 4th instant,) to the editor of the *Times of India* the sum of rupees 50, for Mr. H. Vaughton. The balance remaining in the hands of the Committee, Rupees 2,058-8-3 will be appropriated to the second purpose indicated in your letter of the 29th April, namely, in providing a suit of clothes to such Europeans on the Island of Bombay as many be in a destitute condition.

Your philanthropic intentions in this respect, the Committee will be happy to carry out, as soon as practicable.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, VENAYECKROW JUGONNATHJEE,

Secretary, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales Fête.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS TO MEN OF H. M.'s 103RD REGIMENT OF FOOT ROYAL BOMBAY FUSILIERS.

A LARGE crowd gathered yesterday afternoon at Colaba parade ground to witness the ceremony of the presentation of medals for good conduct and long services to six men of the above corps. Pursuant to a Garrison Order the native troops comprising the garrison attended for the purpose of witnessing the ceremony. The Fusiliers with the other two regiments formed three sides of a square on which Brigadier Tapp, C.B., commanding the garrison, addressed the Fusiliers as follows:

"Fusiliers,—I am deputed by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge to present you with medals for long and meritorious services which I have much pleasure in doing so, and it is an honor conferred upon me to present them which I now hold in my hand." The Brigadier then alighted from his horse and pinned upon the breasts of the undermentioned men who were brought up in front. In doing this he said to them that it afforded him the greatest satisfaction to bestow upon them the honourable distinction which they had won during their long career in the profession of arms, and in which, he had no doubt but what many of the young soldiers of the 103rd Regiment now present would receive the same in future days. He then mounted his horse and directed the officers commanding the native regiments to interpret what he had said to their men, which was done. After this the Brigadier ordered that the men who received the medals should be presented with a salute, which was accordingly acceded to, and the bands played "Rule Britannia" at the same time. The Brigadier concluded with his hearty wish of luck and prosperity to those who had received the honors. The names of the men who received the medals from the Brigadier are,—Corporal James Copus, Lance Corporal Francis Pratt, and Private John Hare; Serjeant William Murphy, Private Hugh Johnstone, and Private William Jordan being absent the Brigadier deputed Major Trower to present them with the medals when an opportunity offered. After the conclusion of the ceremony, the regiments marched to their quarters. The following are the war services of the men:—

Color Sergeant William Murphy, H. M.'s 103rd Regiment of Foot Royal Bombay Fusiliers; service 20 years, and 237 days.

Conquest of the Punjaub 1848-49, storm and capture of the city of Mooltan 2nd January, seige and surrender of the citadel 22nd January, battle of Goojerat 21st February 1849, with the army on special service across the Jhelum and Indus to the Khyber Pass; surrender of the Seikh Army at Rawul-Pindee, occupation of Peshawur, and expulsion of the Affghans. Engaged at the suppression of the outbreak of the 10th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry.

Corporal James Copus, H.M.'s 103rd Regiment of Foot Royal Bombay Fusiliers; service 20 years, and 125 days.

Operations of the seige and final surrender of the citadel of Mooltan 22nd January 1849, medal and clasp. Engaged at the suppression of the outbreak of the 10th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry at Ferozepore 19th August 1857, medal.

Lance Corporal Francis Pratt, H. M.'s 103rd Regiment of Foot Royal Bombay Fusiliers; service 20 years, and 20 days.

Served as a volunteer from the 2nd Regiment Bombay European Light Infantry; with reserve force in the Punjaub campaign 1848-49, medal. Engaged at the suppression of the outbreak of the 10th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry at Ferozepore 19th August 1857, medal.

Private Hugh Johnstone, H. M.'s 103rd Regiment of Foot Royal Bombay Fusiliers; service 21 years, and 15 days.

Served with the Malwa, Nerbudda, and Central India Field Force 1857-58. Was present at the siege and capture of the storm of the fort of Dhar 31st October, Mundessore 24th November 1857, Dundaorie 17th March, Betwa 1st April, Jhansi 3rd April, Koonch 7th May, Gowlonlee 22nd May, Calpee 23rd May, Morar 16th June, Gwalior 19th and 20th June 1858, medal and clasp.

Private John Hare, H. M.'s 103rd Regiment of Foot Royal Bombay Fusiliers; service 19 years, and 19 days.

Private William Jordan, served with the 83rd Regiment at the siege and capture of Awah 24th January, 1858, siege and capture of Kota 30th March 1858, Sanganeer 8th August 1858, Buness 14th August 1858, service 18 years, and 260 days.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—6TH MAY 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—John Johnson, able seaman of the British ship *Dalkeith*, was again placed at the bar charged with the murder of Captain Flucker, late commander of that vessel.

Mr. Kelly, appeared for the prosecution.

The following additional evidence was taken:—

Mr. Charles Brown, examined by Mr. Kelly, deposed.—I am second mate of the ship *Dalkeith*, and left Liverpool in that vessel. Captain Flucker was master of that vessel. On the morning of the 5th March last, while at sea, on the passage to Bombay, it was my watch from twelve till four. A gale of wind was approaching, and about three A.M., we commenced to reduce canvass, and as the weather was threatening, I called the master, who came on deck immediately. Before the Captain came on deck, I had of my own accord taken in the top gallant sail, and the prisoner was one of the men employed in furling it. The Captain ordered me to take in the main top gallant sail and close reef the mizen top sail. The top gallant sail was furled. The watch were then hauling in the cross-jack braces on the main deck. I heard the Captain expressing his displeasure at the braces being hauled in very slowly, and I heard the Captain say to somebody "If you don't make less noise you d—d old hound I'll come down and jump down your throat." The Captain then ordered the watch to come on the poop, and haul out the reef-tackles. The watch came up, the prisoner being the last man among them. The Captain was standing with his back close to the foremost shroud of the mizen rigging on the port side. I stood about three or four yards farther aft on the same side. There are two sky lights on the poop, and a lamp was burning as usual that morning in the cabin just abaft the after sky light, and the deck all round was lighted up, so that I could distinguish any thing that happened near the sky light. When the men came on the poop and the prisoner Johnson came opposite the Captain, the Captain said, "You old pirate, if you don't have less to say I'll jump down your throat." I heard Johnson make some reply, about giving an answer, but I can't say what it was. It was blowing hard then. Immediately afterwards, I saw the Captain and the prisoner Johnson tumbling down on the deck before me; there was a scuffle of short duration about a minute. I saw the Captain and Johnson united, staggering, and fall close to the sky light on the port side. Johnson uppermost. The very moment I saw the Captain down, I sung out "Johnson let the Captain up," at the same time catching hold of him by the two shoulders. I heard the Captain's voice at the same time exclaiming "He has a knife, he has stabbed me." As Johnson supported himself to rise, he leant on his left hand on the deck, and I saw a knife in his hand distinctly; the handle was protruding on the outer side, and the blade on the other. He rose, and in so doing, shoved me aside, and then he left the poop. I have seen the knife that he then had in his hand very often before, in his possession. I have used it when repairing sails with the prisoner. It was always remarkably sharp. It was a kind of Bowie knife with a metal handle, and a piece of brass was in laid in the handle with a motto engraved on it "Don't leave the ship," or don't give up the ship:" I forget which. I cannot say when I last saw the prisoner with that knife before that morning. He was in the habit of constantly wearing it, and I never saw him with any other knife, to my knowledge I have never seen that knife since that occurrence. Search was made for that knife after the Captain was wounded, but it was not found. When the prisoner went forward I assisted the Captain to the companion way. The Captain called out to the chief officer, "Mr. Waugh, come here." Mr. Waugh took charge of the Captain, and I remained on deck and shortened sail. The prisoner had on this canvass jumper, there are two marks of blood on the right sleeve of it. Five minutes after the Captain was taken below, I saw the prisoner aloft reefing the mizen topsail. He was then dressed in the same manner. I did not speak to the prisoner until after

FERGUSSON'S MODERN ARCHITECTURE.*

(*From the Times, March* 30.)

MR. FERGUSSON has now completed the *History of Architecture* of which he published two volumes some three or four years back. The present volume is nevertheless, a distinct work, because it is confined exclusively to the architecture of the last three centuries; and it is no less novel than distinct, for, practically speaking we may affirm that no one previously has treated of modern architecture as a whole, or has attempted to criticize its miscellaneous examples from a comprehensive point of view. We have had many works on particular buildings and styles in which their characteristics have been set forth with technical precision, but a survey of modern architecture, as a whole, has not been attempted before. The reason is that the subject is not only immense, but indefinite. It is not only difficult to say what modern architecture is and what it comprises, but it is especially puzzling to treat it in a scientific spirit, and to arrive at anything like a general inference in such an aggregate of confusion.

The historian's task would have been simple and easy enough if modern architecture had been the development of any one style adapted specially to our modern requirements. If it was Greek or Gothic or Mauresque, or even Indian, or Chinese, we should have some standard to judge it by, apart from its constructive fitness. But modern architecture means everything or nothing, from every type of the Old World to every monstrosity which our own want of taste has engrafted on them. There are signs of originality in various localities and at certain epochs, and some splendid proofs that the Renaissance and the Reformation were not the grave of artistic invention; but, as a whole, modern architecture is a series of reproductions, imperfect in themselves and incongruous with each other. There is not, perhaps, says Mr. Fergusson, a single building of any architectural pretension erected in Europe since the Reformation, in the beginning of the 16th century, which is not more or less a copy, either in form or detail, from some building either of a different clime or different age from those in which it was erected. There is no building, in fact, the design of which is not borrowed from some country or people with whom our only associations are those derived from education alone, wholly irrespective of either blood or feeling. The confusion which has resulted from this process of reproduction has multiplied the questions for the critic to solve, while it has left none of paramount importance except that of the fitting substitute for this architectural chaos.

We may speculate on what would have been the developments of mediæval architecture to meet our varied modern requirements had all classical forms perished beyond the possibility of recovery. But there is little practical advantage in reflecting on what might have been, when the whole series of art types was supplanted by an inevitable revolution. With the discovery of classic literature the world awoke to a sense of the harmonious proportions of classic art, and conceived that in some way they might be combined with forms and details to which they were in principle and spirit repugnant. Eventually came the reproduction of classic forms in their entirety, with the subsequent misgiving that they neither represented our ideas nor were congenial to the necessities of our northern latitude. Upon this, nearer to our own time, came that Gothic revival which has placed mediæval aisles beside Athenian porticoes, and buttresses and pinnacles in the face of columns and pilasters. We have now accurate classic and accurate Gothic in offensive juxtaposition, both true in one sense, but deceptive in another. If copying is the only aim and purpose of architetre, then Pugin was right, and so was the architect of the Madeleine. But if architecture means something more than archæology, as Mr. Fergusson avers, then *ci devants chefs d' œuvre* are the two poles of the same perverted standard. They are both attempts to thrust us into wornout garments, and to reconcile us to forms from which the spirit has departed, which are anomalies as compared with our modern ideas, and deliberate anachronisms in the face of modern history.

The architecture which is really appropriate to our wants is in the meantime a problem to be solved by our discernment, and Mr. Fergusson gives material assistance in the quest when he points out the merits or demerits of our principal modern edifices. In the present volume we have upwards of 300 illustrations of the principal buildings erected in Europe and America subsequent to the Reformation, and among them are many deserving of a respectful consideration. On the threshold of the subject lies the great distinction between the Northern and Italian styles, that whereas the Italians have despised architecture in the interior of their buildings, relying on their resources in sculpture and painting, we Northerns, on the contrary, neglected painting in order to display our mechanical skill; and the consequence is that we produced miracles of masonry, but not so frequently the choicest effects of art. Mr. Fergusson takes the Sistine Chapel at Rome and the Chapel of King's College, Cambridge, and contrasts them together as two typical examples of these opposite tendencies. The marvellous effect of the latter is the result of construction. "Throughout, from floor to keystone, its decorations are as essentially masonic as those of the Sistine are pictorial; the paintings at Cambridge being as subordinate to the architecture as that is subordinate to the pictures at Rome." Not that Mr. Fergusson is satisfied with the decorations of the Sistine, where even the genius of Michael Angelo is inadequate to reconcile us to a ceiling covered with heavy figures, which look as if they threatened to tumble on the spectators' heads. Paint such designs on the walls of your interiors if you please, "but with a roof it is different. If of stone, the most elaborate contrivances must be resorted to to satisfy the mind of its stability; if of wood, the framing ought to be shown; and if of any other material, coffering or panelling, or some other expedient, must be employed to suggest to the mind that the inherent difficulty of the construction of a horizontal covering has been successfully accomplished." This is common sense, in the teeth of Michael Angelo himself, whose pretensions as an architect we observe that Mr. Fergusson considerably disparages in comparison even with the prior architects of St. Peter's. He complains, for example, of the excessive dimensions given to the Order internally, and which is the keynote to the defects which are generally remarked there, inasmuch as they dwarf the subordinate details, and lead the spectator to suppose the building is less than half the size it really is; and he concludes that with all its precious marbles, painting, sculpture, and mosaics, "St. Peter's is a failure, and has not even a single defender among the architectural critics of Europe."

In comparing the Palatial architecture of Venice with that of Florence Mr. Fergusson makes another just and suggestive observation. Venice, he says, had no *fanatico* like Brunelleschi, no enthusiastic scholar like Alberti to advocate the cause of antiquity; nor was she a new city in the 15th century. As a consequence she came less speedily and less completely under the influence of classic architecture, and hence arose that distinctive and original character which we view at this day with almost hopeless admiration. The best of them Mr. Fergusson conceives to be the Palazzi Vendramini and the original Cornaro, the former being perhaps without exception the most beautiful in Venice. We can accept this verdict while we demur, on the other hand, to Mr. Fergusson's objection to the introduction of the pointed arch in connection with the internal court of the Ducal Palace, which, to our unsophisticated eye, adds such a graceful variation to its facade. The Venetian designs generally are lighter than those of Florence, nor do we regard this as a fault, but rather a happy advantage of the comparative immunity of its palaces from popular attack. The palaces at Florence partake something of the character of a feudal castle, and tiffe Riccardi especially might almost pass for one, or, if we may venture on such a comparison, it might serve as a model prison for the petted gaolers of our native soil. The few modern palaces in Venice says Mr. Fergusson, are cold, lean, and mediocre; but they are happily few and far between. On the other hand, Venice numbers her fairer specimens by hundreds, and on these Mr. Fergusson makes a concluding observation, which is indicative of his own artistic inclinations, "If," says he, "we must look for types from which to originate a style suitable to our modern wants, it is among the Venetian examples of the early part of the 16th century that we shall probably find what is best suited to our purpose."

Mr. Fergusson traces much of the faulty tendencies of the Renaissance to the influence of two superior men, Vignola and Palladio. From long and enthusiastic study of the great remnants of antiquity, these two, he says, became so imbued with admiration for the works they were studying that they never afterwards could emancipate themselves from the feeling that classical art alone was worthy of their devotion, and that it could not be imitated with too great minuteness or reproduced with too great exactness. They were the Pugins and Butterworths of the Five Orders, and their architectural ideal was equally exclusive. Not only did they fix the exact proportions of the so-called "Orders" and the profile of every moulding, but they established canons for the superposition of Orders on one another, and, in short, fixed on the Renaissance those principles which gave it its distinctive character, but which also insured its eventual decay. Of their works, which were always elegant, as well as correct perhaps the design for the Borbarano Palace shows Palladio's style to the best advantage; yet the Arcade of the Basilica at Vicenza is peculiarly graceful and an indication of his natural taste as well as his acquirements. In the face of these and other examples of which Mr. Fergusson's volume contains pictures it is impossible that he could underrate Palladio's genius. "We are always," he says, "pleased in his works by the evidence of a refined and cultivated mind, joined with the minute perception of proportion and fitness which constitute the architectural faculty. We never see in them the broken pediments or contorted mouldings of Michael Angelo or the constructural caprices of Borromini or Guarini." There is ever evident fitness in every feature, the masses are well balanced, and the solids are well proportioned to the voids. Against this we have to remark the severance of ornamentation from construction, which is inconsistent with "true and satisfactory architecture." "This was not the case with the early Florentine or the early Roman art, but it became so wherever the orders were used to the extent and with the importance which Palladio gave them, and which is, in fact, the cause of all the defects of his architecture and of his school."

Mr. Fergusson discusses in succession the architecture of Genoa, Milan, Turin, and Naples, and on the whole he acquits the Italians of that gravest form of error, the complete reproduction which he terms the Revival, and distinguishes as the second stage of the Renaissance. The decay of their intellectual activity has spared them this, and in the last century their architecture has been, if anything, French. They have no Madeleine or Walhalla, and, generally speaking, the revival of Greek art, which at one time was so fashionable with us and the Germans, is utterly unknown to them. Nor have they any striking Mediæval style of their own, nor any Italian Pugin to act as its resurrectionist. On the contrary, they are in that uncompromised state which Mr. Fergusson thinks best adapted for the growth of a style truly modern, if only they can prove themselves capable of efforts worthy their pretensions as a European nation.

As we survey the existing examples of modern architecture in other countries there is, perhaps, no fact more striking or suggestive in a hopeful sense than the originality of the different modifications of the Renaissance impulse through the special inclinations of national taste. These are signs of its flexibility and of its capacities in competent hands to provide us with something which shall be independent equally of the trammels of Gothic and of classic art. It is not much, however, as we infer from Mr. Fergusson, that we can learn from Spain, though as yet we know but little of the Renaissance architecture there, from the paramount attractions of its Moorish remains at Seville, Granada, and Cordova. Even as regards these Mr. Fergusson observes that it has been discovered that at Cairo and throughout Anatolia, Persia, and India, there are examples in the same style far purer and far more worthy of study than the plaster glories of the Spanish Moors. Of the Renaissance the Spaniards themselves distinguish three epochs as belonging to their history—first, the Plateresco, or Silversmith's style, which is characterized by an elegant exuberance, and which extends from the fall of Granada nearly to the abdication of Charles V. in 1555; the second, the Græco Romano, heavy and pedantic; and the third, the Churrigueresque, so called from the name of the architect who was the chief author of its monstrosities. Speaking generally, Mr. Fergusson regards the Spanish churches as over-ornamented, but as redeemed by the superiority of their steeples to those of Italy. But he conceives Herrera's "icy touch" to have put a stop to Spanish architectural progress, and that the Spaniards are now among the least artistic people in Europe. He regards the palace at Mafra as superior to the Escurial in many of its features, and worthy of more attention than it has hitherto received, though otherwise the Portuguese "have produced, in proportion to their resources, fewer buildings of note than any other nation in Europe."

The history of the introduction of the Renaissance architecture into France differs in many essential particulars from that of its rise in Italy, as well as from that of its adoption in Spain. It was there an importation from the South, after it had acquired consistency in the land of its birth, and it was grafted upon a Gothic style already in a high state of development. Gothic forms, as in the Cathedral at Dijon, prevailed for some considerable time in France after classic details were rife, and the principal aim of the French architects was to produce edifices on this basis of compromise. Another source of the difference between the French and Italian styles was the employment of the former on palaces or chateaux rather than churches. Francis the First was no church builder, but all the resources of his day were devoted to Fontainebleau, Chambord, Chemonceaux, and other palatial residences situated in the country. As compared with the palaces of the Roman and Florentine streets, high roofs and a broken sky line, with other irregularities, were permissible here which would there have been out of place. To this cause we owe that redundant variety of outline which prevails, for example, in the Chateau of Chambord, and the grace and exuberance of the French chateaux generally. We are surprised that Mr. Fergusson does not commend the French architecture of this period more highly than he does, for to our eye it is at once scholarly and picturesque, and it admitted of a variety almost infinite from the liberties which were sanctioned.

We cordially agree in his denunciation of the subsequent Jesuit art with its Rococo mouldings and its sprawling half-clothed angels. A remarkable building of the better style which supervened, and one of the most elegant structures of its class is the dome of the Invalides, of which the effect is a very effective representation on page 172. Mr. Fergusson maintains that the dome of St. Genevieve, or the Pantheon, though externally elegant and chaste, is, on the whole, very inferior to that of St. Paul's; "the peristyle is weak because unbroken, the attic too high, and the lantern too small and insignificant." Reverting, however, to secular architecture, he remarks that France possesses in her civil buildings a series of examples, certainly far more extensive than any country of modern Europe, and which may also compete successfully in artistic eminence with those of almost any other country not excepting Italy. He does ample justice to the courtyard of the Louvre, while he condemns emphatically the cutting of the entablature by the windows in the Pavilion Flore of the Tuileries. Versailles he considers to be disfigured by a flat monotony of design, which in such a building is "the greatest architectural crime of modern times." Yet this architect he says, though not with approbation, nor, as we think, with an adequate sense of the merits of his innovation, that we owe to him an invention which has greatly influenced our civic architecture, that of grouping a number of smaller buildings and private houses together in one design, so as to look externally and at first sight like one great building. The two most notable examples of this are the Places Victoires and the Place Vendome at Paris, with respect to Mansard's share in which Mr. Fergusson says that, having at Versailles reduced the architecture of a palace to that of a street, he next tried to elevate the architecture of a street to that of a palace, and that after all it is only a trick, and one which has never been successful. Any one who crosses the Place Vendome will probably demur to the latter sentence, though he must hardly allow that it makes an impression derived from something like a visual deception.

Mr. Fergusson allows the style known as "Louis Quatorze" the merit of originality, and that it produced great unity and harmony in internal decoration, though its tendencies were meretricious and repugnant to a refined taste. As compared with the chaos of internal ornamentation, which has too commonly prevailed since, it had, at least, the merit of aiming at consistency of detail throughout. In our modern drawing-rooms it often happens that the plaster work and chimney-pieces may be pure Grecian, the paper covered with *fleur-de-lis* of the most Mediæval pattern, the pier-glasses and console tables Louis Quatorze, the carpet nature gone mad, and the furniture with as much unity of design as may be apparent in a pawnbroker's shop. But the architects of the age of Louis Quatorze designed the arrangement and decoration of the interior, the most important part of a dwelling-house, with more care than they applied to the exterior. They carried out the pattern of the ceiling and cornice on the walls, which are carefully divided into panels, each of which has a pier-glass or a picture painted for the place, or an opening which fits it, while the chimney-pieces and all the furniture are part of the same design. Even in this, as in many other manifestations of their artistic spirit, the French have decidedly taken the lead among modern competitors. In domestic or street architecture, as applied to modern requirements, they have, it is true, superior facilities in materials, workmen, wood, fuel, &c.; but they have availed themselves of these to an extent and with an ability of which the architects of other countries have seldom shown themselves capable, and, as the examples given by Mr. Fergusson indicate, the street architecture of Paris is consequently unsurpassed by anything in Europe. "There are of course great inequalities of design, as there must be where so much variety exists. In some instances the old disease of pilasters breaks out with an unmeaningness worthy of the age of Henri Quatre, but as a general rule the dressings of the windows, their balconies, and the string courses which mark the floors are left to tell the story, and ornament, more or less appropriate, elevates the building then into an object of fine art." Mr. Fergusson particularly points out two houses respectively in the Rue Souffet and Rue des Saussaies as graceful examples, while he says there are 300 or 400 such scattered throughout Paris. But he remarks that the best period of this peculiar style of domestic architecture was the latter part of the reign of Louis Philippe, or the first two or three years of the Second Empire. Since that time the standard of taste has lowered, the profiles of many of the new buildings are bad and weak, and what he terms "the old disease of pilasters" has broken out afresh. Yet, as regards civil or domestic architecture, notwithstanding this relapse, he yields the palm to the French, and contends that even at this moment they are considerably in advance of the other nations of Europe.

In speaking of England, one of the first things to be observed is the dilatory process by which classical architecture was introduced here from the Continent. We clung longer to our Gothic preferences, and submitted to the trammels of a foreign style far more unwillingly than most of our neighbours. The foundations of St. Peter's were laid a full century before we had a classical building of any kind in this country; and the Escurial and the Tuileries had been long inhabited before we thought it necessary to try to rival them. If classic architecture followed eventually in the tram of classic literature, it took no less complete possession of our soil, and Mr. Fergusson traces its various stages as analogous to the transitions, which that literature underwent. His parallel is highly suggestive and by no means so fanciful as it appears. Comparing our literature and art, he says:—

"It is impossible to read such a poem as Spenser's *Fairy Queen*, and not see that it is the expression of exactly the same feelings as those which dictated such designs as Audley-end or Wollaton. The one is a Christian romance of the Middle Ages, interlarded with classical names and ill-understood allusions to heathen gods and goddesses,—the others are Gothic palaces, plastered over with Corinthian pilasters and details which represent the extent of knowledge to which men of taste had then reached in realizing the greatness of Roman art.

"It would be difficult to find two works of art designed more essentially on the same principles than Milton's *Paradise Lost* and Wren's St. Paul's Cathedral. The Bible narrative, transposed into the forms of a Greek epic, required the genius of a Milton to make it tolerable; but the splendour of even his powers does not make us less regret that he had not poured forth the poetry with which his heart was swelling in some form that would have freed him from the trammels which the pedantry of his age imposed upon him. What the *Iliad* and *Æneid* were to Milton, the Pantheon and the Temple of Peace were to Wren. It was necessary he should try to conceal his Christian church in the guise of a Roman temple. Still the idea of the Christian cathedral is always present, and reappears in every form; but so, too, does that of the heathen temple,—two conflicting elements in contact;—neither subduing the other, but making their discord so apparent as to destroy to a very considerable extent the beauty either would possess it separate.

"The sonorous prose of Johnson finds its exact counterpart in the ponderous productions of Vanbrugh, and the elegant Addison finds his reflex in the correct tameness of Chambers. The Adams tried to reproduce what they thought was purely classical art, with the earnest faith with which Thompson believed he was reproducing Virgil's Georgics when he wrote the *Seasons*. But here our parallel ends. The poets had exhausted every form of imitation, and longed for 'freshet fields and pastures new,' and in the beginning of this century wholly freed themselves from the chains their predecessors had prided themselves in wearing; but, just as the architects might have done the same, Stuart practically discovered and revealed to his countrymen the beauties of Greek art. Homer and Sophocles had long been familiar to us; the Parthenon and the Temple on the Ilissus were new. The poets had the distemper; the architects had still to pass through it; and for 50 long years the pillars of the Parthenon or the Ilissian Temple adorned churches and gaols, museums and magazines, shop-fronts and city gates—everything and everywhere. At last a reaction set in against this absurdity, not, alas! towards freedom, but towards a bondage as deep, if not so degrading, as that from which the enslaved minds of the public had just been emancipated. If the Greek was incongruous it was at least elegant and refined. The Gothic, though so beautiful in itself, is hardly more in accordance with the feelings and tastes of the 19th century, and is entirely deficient in that purity and in the higher elements of the art to which the Greeks had attained, and to which we were fast approaching when the flood tide of pseudo-Mediæval art set in and overwhelmed us."

The first introduction of classic art into England is to be ascribed to two foreigners—one Giovanni di Padua, employed at Longleat and Holmby; the other Theodore Have, or Havenius, of Cleves, who was the architect of Caius College, Cambridge, of which Mr. Fergusson shows us the Gate of Honour and the internal court. At Oxford the most admired example of the age is the garden-front of St. John's College, ascribed to Inigo Jones. In noticing Longleat, Wollaton, &c., Mr. Fergusson remarks on a peculiarity which distinguishes almost all English houses from those of Italy or France. It is that the court, where there is a back court. The entrance is always in the principal external facade, and all the principal windows of the living-rooms look outwards towards the country, never into the courtyard. Taking it altogether, he says, the English have, perhaps, some reason to be proud of their transitional style. It has not either the grandeur of the Italian, the picturesqueness of the French, nor the richness of detail which characterized the corresponding style in Spain; but it is original and appropriate, and, if it had been carried to a legitimate issue, might have resulted in something very beautiful. Long before, however, arriving at that stage it was entirely superseded by the importation of the newly-perfected Italian style, which in the 17th century had pervaded all European nations.

Had Inigo Jones carried out his conception of Whitehall even in this style, it is Mr. Fergusson's conviction that externally it would have surpassed the Louvre, Versailles, and all other palaces, by the happy manner in which the angles are accentuated, by the boldness of the centre masses in each facade, and by the play of light and shade and the variety of sky line which are obtained without ever interfering with the simplicity of the design or the harmony of the whole. Of course the fragment which we see at Whitehall is not conclusive in any sense, though we think even that very striking, especially in the just equilibrium of its voids and solids, and the elegance and appropriateness of its ornamentation. On the other hand, Jones's church of St. Paul, Covent-garden, is simple to the extent of extreme rudeness, and we cannot understand the tolerance with which Mr. Fergusson regards it. As compared with Wren, Jones is said to be inferior in point of construction, while he is Wren's superior in point of design.

Yet the colonnade surrounding the dome of St. Paul's is unsurpassed in effect, and chiefly by the expedient of blocking up every fourth intercolumniation. The steeple of Bow Church is also "beyond all doubt the most elegant building of its class erected since the Reformation, and no Protestent church is more artisically or gracefully arranged than the interior of St. Stephen's, Walbrook."

The most successful architect of the latter half of the 18th century was Sir William Chambers, and he certainly had in having an opportunity of displaying his talents in the erection of Somerset-house, which was undoubtedly the greatest architectural work of the reign of George III. With respect to this, we always thought the river front the most effective, and demur to the verdict of Mr. Fergusson that the north, or Strand front, is the best. We agree, however, cordially with his praise of Dance's Newgate, which is one of the best public buildings of the metropolis, and a model for a prison anywhere. The revival of the pure Roman and Greek came later, out of the publication of such works as Adam's *Spalatro* and Stuart's *Athens*. St. Pancras was the great effort in this direction, but its acknowledged failure contributed more than any other circumstance to hasten the reaction towards mediæval Gothic. Fonthill was nearly contemporary with it in point of time as the Marylebone Church, and prepared the way for the fanatical purism of Pugin and his school of eager Gothic imitators. Since then Gothic and classic have flourished side by side usurping the place of a genuine style with their confusion and contrarieties. It is unimportant, however, which of them threatens to predominate, if both of them, as Mr. Fergusson contends, are artificial and false. True art is never a direct copying, of which, indeed, it is independent, though it borrows features on all sides and modifies them in accordance with its own ideal. *Archæology is not architecture;* this is the foundation of Mr. Fergusson's convictions; and while he is indifferent to the achievements of either school of his time, he is favourable to the cultivation of some *tertium quid*, which shall tax our invention and gratify our taste, while it satisfies the wants of our age and country. In consistency of outline

We suspect that a great majority of educated persons really share Mr. Fergusson's preference, though they are unable, for the want of adequate examples, to define precisely the type desired. Mr. Fergusson himself does not affect to help us to this extent, but the 300 illustrations and upwards with which his book abounds, coupled with his own somewhat stringent criticisms of their shortcomings, are an important contribution to our education for this purpose. From a number of desultory judgments, such as those of which we have canvassed some few, we gather a general impression of his leaning, and this is confirmed by the tenour of his concluding remarks. The Gothic, he says, is certainly not destined to supply our wants, if for no other reason, at least for this,—that the mediæval is a complete and perfect style, and progress in it is consequently impossible. A reconstruction of the circumstances in which it was created. We are separated by the gulf of centuries from these, and it is only by an effort or as an amusement that we can invest ourselves in imagination with similar influences. On the other hand, the pure classical styles are unsuitable for our climate; but it is not quite correct to say that our sympathies are not equally engaged by them. Of these lovers, at least, Mr. Pugin has undertaken to be the champion of the classical: thus to those of the Gothic style, nor could even the genius of Mr. Scott succeed in installing the agents of modern diplomacy in a palace of mediæval design. In our great political and social clubs, which are public buildings of a private character, the same rule has obtained. We look in vain for a Gothic design among them, and are content to see the two opposite poles of politics typified in the republican grandeur of the Reform Club and the aristocratic elegance of the Carlton. But the classical also is a perfected style, and therefore incapable of adaptation to our wants, just as we are incapable of reverting to the position of the Greeks and Romans. Between the two comes the Renaissance Italian, a style by no means worked out or perfected, but rather, as Mr. Fergusson shows, distorted by the systematic copying which destroyed its original tendencies. In the first instance, it was a compromise between Gothic and classic, borrowing the forms from the one and the details from the other, and in the course of its development it generated independent types which embodied a beauty and a purpose of their own. It oscillated afterwards, under artificial stimulants from mediævalism to pure Paganism, and back to mediævalism again; but there were stages in every country in which it appeared to be taking a distinctive course and passing into the status of an independent style. We infer that Mr. Fergusson would wish to take it at one of these and to mould it freely into accordance with our modern exigencies, or rather he would proceed from the latter as a starting point, and arrive at something like this as his practical conclusion.

We must not forget that at the bottom of his preference lies the conviction that architecture is not one of the fine arts in the same sense as sculpture and painting, and that Gothic and classic art amateurs have been equally mistaken as to its scope and intention. It is not likely that this view will be accepted without dispute, for it is the foundation of the censure he passes upon both of them. Indifference to mullions and a contempt for pilasters are an invitation to hostile attacks upon both sides, and he stands in a position to be handsomely pelted. It is, however, an intelligible principle that architecture being only an æsthetic form of one of the useful arts, that of building, all its other developments are subordinate to those of structural fitness and convenience of arrangement. This is especially true of domestic architecture, in which, if comfort is not to be sacrificed to show, the external design must always be subordinate to the internal arrangement. "Houses," says Lord Bacon, "are built to live in, and not to look at; therefore let use be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be had." It is from this principle Mr. Fergusson starts, and, whether he is right or wrong in his conclusions, he invites his opponents to the very roots of the controversy. His book will at least tend to set men thinking, at the same time that it affords them a vast amount of information, and, whatever influence it may have now or hereafter, we must accept it as the work of an original mind.

* *History of Modern Styles of Architecture; being a Sequel to the Handbook of Architecture.* By James Fergusson, Murray, 1862.

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N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Warehouse of and by order of John Mohamed Abdool Kaluck near Musjid Bunder, on account and at the risk of Ladha Veerjee, the first purchaser.
25 Chests Camphor, landed ex Ship *Henry Moore*, from China.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at his residence, Tom "Cringle's Lodge" close to Upna Cottage, on the Parell Road, the Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Carriage, Horses, &c., of E. T. G. Brown, Esq., the same comprising Carved Black wood Drawing-room, Easy, Folding and Arm Chairs, Round, Dining, Side and Writing Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Screens, Hat Stand, Side Board, Clothes and Gown Presses, Chests of Drawers, Cabinet, Cabaret Music Stool, Wardrobe, Dressing and Bath-room Furniture, a plated two-light Hanging Argand Lustre, Argand and Globe Lamps, Table Ornaments, Marble Vases, a Set of Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Cruet Frame, Hotwater Curry Dishes, Salver, a set of 6 Dish Covers, a handsome Stone China White, Gold, and Blue Dinner Service, Coffee ditto, a pretty Gold and Painted Dessert Service, Wineglass pattern Tumblers, Decanters, Fruit Dishes, Water Jugs, Dispense and Cooking Articles, a few dozen Claret, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

Unless previously disposed of by private contract.

An elegant English-built roomy light four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps, Shaft, &c., with a pair of fast powerful Bay high-caste Arab Horses, 5½ and 6 years old, and a set of plated-mounted Harness.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Friday, the 15th instant.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Blenched, Grey, and Coloured Goods, Twists, &c.

ALSO,

On account and at the risk of Chojee Peerbhoy Ebram, the Indentor.

P E 1/146—146 Kegs Nails.
J H & Co. 1/5—5 Casks Wrought Iron Rice Bowls.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PRINCES PATTERN PARK PHAETON.

A beautiful little Carriage of this form is also for sale, warranted new, and direct from the Builders (Jas. Barton & Sons), is warranted strong, and of the best materials, and is recommended as a good description of conveyance for Poona in the approaching monsoon, strength and lightness in a conveyance is a great desideratum.

SHERRY.

Fine English-bottled Brown Dinner Sherry, at Rs. 15 per dozen. To close an account.

WINES.

Good Sherry ..... Rs. 18 per doz.
Bernard and Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy .....
In quarts ..... Rs. 13 per doz.
Bombay, 7th May 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

SALE OF FEROZPORE COTTON.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Bunder, near Pestonjee Ejeo's Jetty, at 2 P.M., 70 Dhokras or Bales of Ferozpore Cotton, on account and risk of Khoja Manockbhoy Moosabhoy, and by order of Marwady Salaram, Seetaram and Ruggunlalsa Bubreedass.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be demanded immediately after the lot is knocked down.

We suspect that a great majority of educated persons really share Mr. Fergusson's preference, though they are unable, for the want of adequate examples, to define precisely the type desired. Mr. Fergusson himself does not affect to help us to this extent, but the 300 illustrations and upwards with which his book abounds, coupled with his own somewhat stringent criticisms of their shortcomings, are an important contribution to our education for this purpose. From a number of desultory judgments, such as those of which we have canvassed some few, we gather a general impression of his leaning, and this is confirmed by the tenour of his concluding remarks. The Gothic, he says, is certainly not destined to supply our wants, if for no other reason, at least for this,—that the mediæval is a complete and perfect style, and progress in it is consequently impossible. A reconstruction of the circumstances in which it was created. We are separated by the gulf of centuries from these, and it is only by an effort or as an amusement that we can invest ourselves in imagination with similar influences. On the other hand, the pure classical styles are unsuitable for our climate; but it is not quite correct to say that our sympathies are not equally engaged by them. Of these lovers, at least, Mr. Pugin has undertaken to be the champion of the classical: thus to those of the Gothic style, nor could even the genius of Mr. Scott succeed in installing the agents of modern diplomacy in a palace of mediæval design. In our great political and social clubs, which are public buildings of a private character, the same rule has obtained. We look in vain for a Gothic design among them, and are content to see the two opposite poles of politics typified in the republican grandeur of the Reform Club and the aristocratic elegance of the Carlton. But the classical also is a perfected style, and therefore incapable of adaptation to our wants, just as we are incapable of reverting to the position of the Greeks and Romans. Between the two comes the Renaissance Italian, a style by no means worked out or perfected, but rather, as Mr. Fergusson shows, distorted by the systematic copying which destroyed its original tendencies. In the first instance, it was a compromise between Gothic and classic, borrowing the forms from the one and the details from the other, and in the course of its development it generated independent types which embodied a beauty and a purpose of their own. It oscillated afterwards, under artificial stimulants from mediævalism to pure Paganism, and back to mediævalism again; but there were stages in every country in which it appeared to be taking a distinctive course and passing into the status of an independent style. We infer that Mr. Fergusson would wish to take it at one of these and to mould it freely into accordance with our modern exigencies, or rather he would proceed from the latter as a starting point, and arrive at something like this as his practical conclusion.

We must not forget that at the bottom of his preference lies the conviction that architecture is not one of the fine arts in the same sense as sculpture and painting, and that Gothic and classic art amateurs have been equally mistaken as to its scope and intention. It is not likely that this view will be accepted without dispute, for it is the foundation of the censure he passes upon both of them. Indifference to mullions and a contempt for pilasters are an invitation to hostile attacks upon both sides, and he stands in a position to be handsomely pelted. It is, however, an intelligible principle that architecture being only an æsthetic form of one of the useful arts, that of building, all its other developments are subordinate to those of structural fitness and convenience of arrangement. This is especially true of domestic architecture, in which, if comfort is not to be sacrificed to show, the external design must always be subordinate to the internal arrangement. "Houses," says Lord Bacon, "are built to live in, and not to look at; therefore let use be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be had." It is from this principle Mr. Fergusson starts, and, whether he is right or wrong in his conclusions, he invites his opponents to the very roots of the controversy. His book will at least tend to set men thinking, at the same time that it affords them a vast amount of information, and, whatever influence it may have now or hereafter, we must accept it as the work of an original mind.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, viz.:—

100 Dozens Sherry, by Stewart.
9 Cases of Chocolate.
7 ,, of Preserved Vegetables.
42 ,, of Vermillion.
100 Kegs of Red Lead.
30 Dozens of Eu de Cologne.
3 Cases of Lozenges.

A quantity of China Gammon Board, Inkstand, Paper Boxes, Tea Tray, Cash Boxes, Writing Desks, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY AT KHANDALLA.

(*Without Reserve.*)

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are favored with instructions to submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M., the valuable Landed and Household Property at Khandalla, belonging to G. L. CLOWSER, Esq., consisting of Bungalows, Out-buildings, Stabling, Coach-house, and extensive Grounds, &c.

The Property which occupies about 20 acres of Ground is situated on one of the best sites in the station, and commands views of the Railway Incline, the Khandalla Railway station on the Bombay side, and half a mile from the reversing station on the Ghaut Incline, where all Trains will stop.

The Property will be sold with the Bungalows unfurnished, and all information may be obtained on application to the Auctioneers at Forbes Street, Fort.

THE PROPERTY IS NOW ON VIEW.

TERMS—25 per cent. deposit on the fall of the hammer, and the remainder of the purchase-money in cash in seven days.

NOTE.—Possession will be given on the 31st May 1863.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sale by Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, all the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of the Hon'ble H. HEBBERT, Esq., (proceeding to Europe.) The same comprises sets of rich Crystal Cut Glass Ware, handsome Claret and Gold Dinner Set, elegant Pink and Gold Flowered Dessert Set, rich Blue and Gold Tea and Coffee Set, White and Gold Breakfast Set, a set of Best Plated